

NOW IT IS THE PARTY

The Republican Club is
Transformed.

ELEVEN MEN SWITCHED IT

Twenty-Two Ardent Politicians Present at the Meeting Over Murray's Blacksmith Shop.

Now it is the Republican Party of Hawaii.

Before half past eight o'clock last night it was the Republican Club of Hawaii. Eleven men did it. How it was done is funny even in the telling. The actual happenings were exquisitely ludicrous. Even Tim Murray laughed heartily while the movement "trailed with such tremendous import to thousands now existing and thousands yet unborn" was going on.

At one minute past eight o'clock President Crabbe of the Republican Club of Hawaii lifted up an inkstand and smote the table behind him. Tim Murray's hall—over the shop of the worky smith—held just twenty-two people. Two were tars who rolled in to get out of the rain. Three or four others were wet inside and outside. Secretary Berry was at his desk, plenty of chewing tobacco was in circulation, and the three front rows of seats were empty.

President Crabbe said, "Here we've been waiting weeks for someone to call a meeting of the Republican Club. Shingie once called a crowd to elect a successor to himself as representative of the National League of Republican Clubs. What was the result? They got together and had a fight. It amounted to nothing. Since then we've been waiting for someone to issue a call. Why don't some of these people who are bucking against this club call a meeting of Republicans? They don't seem to take an interest in this great business."

Secretary Berry arose. He gracefully put one foot on a chair in the vacant front row, faced his audience of twenty people—one of the tars had rolled out—and said, "The only object of forming a party in our minds—not 'party' in their minds but 'object' in their minds—was to take action. Action is the thing. If we had made ourselves a party in the first place then when a convention was called we officers would simply withdraw. We are no clique trying to grab a party."

Secretary Berry made a gesture to illustrate how a party might be grabbed, and J. L. Morris otherwise known as the "Pugnacious Jiner" stood up. He said, "I am a very experienced man in making States. I helped more than one territory to be a State. Why I've belonged to five political clubs in one county. I'm here for my health. I'm no job-chaser. I've no canister motive. I'm only here a short time. I feel it my duty to get up right here and say what I think. I've had experience. I want to see that things are run right. I am willing to hold out the right hand of fellowship. I will give my vote, voice and money for a right Republican organization. I'm ready."

"Now is the time to organize. The Republicans of California will hold their State convention on May 15 to elect delegates to the Philadelphia convention. We're 2000 miles away from California. We need to hustle."

"Pugnacious Morris" then transformed himself into a time table and figured up how long it would take to rush a delegate to Philadelphia after election. He concluded that an am might get to the City of Brotherly Love from here in twelve days by moving fast.

"We're the pioneer organization," he said. "We have a right to call a convention to make a party."

Secretary Berry said: "We are not job-chasers, but we must get started. There's literature to be printed, banners to be made and money to be raised. How are we going to get money? I'm in favor of a party. Don't let's delay."

"Pugnacious Morris" thought the club should join the league. "We want literature," he reiterated. "If we join the league they'll send a ton."

The tar that had not left muttered that it was not "litrachoor but whiskey" they needed most.

President Crabbe asked, "Why get literature. Don't you read the Advertiser?"

Pugnacious Morris grew wroth. "The Advertiser," he shouted, "why that sheet has no politics. I take no stock in newspapers. They ain't no use. I'm an experienced man."

President Crabbe interposed. "Shingie is scared of offending the Government side and the other side. What is the Government? It won't amount to much when we get started. It won't be in it."

An elderly man with a bunch of whiskers like faded spinach, who pronounced his name Jibbs, tried to hypnotize Crabbe. He put out one hand and fixing his eyes on the president of the Republican Club of Hawaii, made mysterious motions in the air. Crabbe was alarmed, and seemed to think that Jibbs was trying to "devil" him.

Jibbs finally gave expression to his thought in a sepulchral voice. He said, "Crabbe, you are no American. You are wrong. You are not talking like an American. I could say more."

Jibbs sat down exhausted with his feelings. Crabbe recovered and told Jibbs he misunderstood him. Jibbs had his own opinions and told them to himself in an audible voice till someone shouted, "Hit him with an ax! Saw his wind off!"

A youth named Madden made a motion to make the club a party. "Pugnacious Morris" wanted this motion laid on a table. A man exclaimed that

"According to the manwell that couldn't be did." Morris' motion was seconded by a red-nosed chap with a nutty pipe.

His neighbor yelled that this "second" had confessed to him that he didn't know a party from a side or self. Crabbe asked the red-nosed man with this and he got on his feet and said, "Shiny, shiny, shiny! I spoke!"

Pugnacious Morris' motion was put two were for the table-lying and against it. The others were buried in snoring chews.

The motion to swap names and make a party was put. Morris was against it. He talked loud and long. A man with narrow chest and small voice watched him with admiration on his leathern jaws.

"If you organize a party right, you can have my support," he hammered out with fierce gestures.

"Gimme your lungs and I'll support myself," said the small-voiced man.

A former Nevada told how he had hoped to manipulate politics in his town.

"We will organize as the Republican Party of Hawaii," said Mr. Jibbs, "and then offer to affiliate with the United States."

"Why, I thought we were part of the United States," said the Nevada.

The vote was taken on the motion to make the club a party. On the ayes and noes there was dispute, so they were ordered to stand up and be counted.

Eleven arose for aye.

Two arose for no. The tar that wanted whiskey went out. Then the "party" was for a half-hour. It would be hard to tell what they said. No one listened to anyone but himself. The "party" adjourned until next Tuesday night.

EXPLAINED IN FIVE MINUTES.

You have heard it said that the boy is father to the man. Yes. Very good. Now see what a prodigious deal may be done in that idea.

Youth is the sowing time of life and maturity the reaping time. You agree to that. Very good—again. In youth nature puts forth every effort to build up your body. She absorbs everything she can lay hands on for that purpose. The whole body throbs with life as at no other time. Nature scrapes together building material (I mean food) from every direction. You know what enters healthy children. Nature is not thinking of the future. She is thinking only of now—NOW. She is greedy to make you a man, and perfectly careless of what becomes of you after that.

Your appetite is gauged by the needs of growth—not by your ability to digest. So it comes to pass that, in the end of cases, young people eat too much. They eat wrong things, they eat without any thought of regularity. Hence insufficient gastric juice (digesting juice), stomach distension, and fermentation. Bits (small bits, of course) of undigested food get into the circulation, and through the right side of the heart into the lungs, where they obstruct the minute blood vessels at the top of the lungs.

What then? Why, they finally become organized into tubercle or changed into the chalky or cheesy deposits so often found there. The end, sooner or later, is consumption. Over feeding, irregular feeding, or under feeding, all give rise to indigestion, and indigestion is, more than anything else, the cause of consumption, and of a lot of ailments which we suffer from besides.

For example, a woman says: "In the spring of 1891 I began to suffer from weakness. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and no desire for food. After eating I had a pain in the chest and sides. Nothing would stay on my stomach, and for many weeks I never tasted solid food. I had a bad pain at the back of my head; my sight was dim, and specks floated before my eyes. I got very nervous and lost a deal of sleep, feeling no better for going to bed. Gradually I got weaker and weaker, and so thin I was nothing but skin and bone. I got so weak I had to be lifted from the bed to a chair by the fire; and when I felt stronger I went about by the aid of a stick."

"I saw doctor after doctor and got medicine from the dispensary, but nothing helped me. After two years' suffering a lady who came to see me said she had been benefited by Mother Selge's Syrup, and gave me a bottle. After taking it a week I found myself improving; my appetite being better, and food agreeing with me. I had less sickness, and felt better altogether. Continuing with this medicine the pain and nervous feeling soon left me. Since then I have kept in good health, taking a dose or two when needed. I have told many persons of what Mother Selge's Syrup did for me, and you can publish this statement for you, wish. (Signed) (Mrs.) Hannah Douglas, Main Street, Portland, Oregon's Co., Ireland, August 20th, 1896."

Now, this woman did not have consumption of the lungs as commonly understood; she had something quite as bad—consumption of the whole body with attendant prostration of the nervous system. Distinct lung disease might or might not have followed a little later. The point is this, and I want you not to miss it. Consumption arises from the introduction of foreign bodies into the lungs, which come either from the stomach than anywhere else. In the way I have described. Hence dyspepsia causes wasting (as in this instance) rheumatism, bronchitis, gout, impure blood, thin blood, skin eruptions, and a hundred aches and complaints from top to toe. As I have said times beyond counting I say again—life begins, life is nourished, and death begins in the stomach. Keep it straight as long as you can with Mother Selge's Syrup. That will do for now.

Permission to ship "Hawaiian made" soy to the other Islands will be refused by the Board of Health until some investigation is made. It is suspected that Japanese soy is simply emptied into American barrels for shipment. Thirty barrels have been shipped already, a marvelous "output" for the time the "factory" has been running.

George Ashley and wife left in the Australia for a visit to the Coast. Mr. Ashley's health is entirely run down, and it was decided that a trip to the Coast would do him good.

DID NOT BURN Egypt Fought Plague Without Fire.

The Methods of Combating Disease
In Alexandria in Last
Year's Epidemic.

In reply to a letter by Secretary Wilcox of the Board of Health to the authorities in Egypt asking for information in regard to the measures taken by the Egyptian Government for stamping out the outbreak of bubonic plague which occurred in the city of Alexandria last year, the appended report has been received from the director general of the sanitary department of that city.

It will be noticed that the methods adopted in Honouliuli have been similar in a great many ways to the Egyptian methods; the chief points of difference lie in the burning of infected buildings in this city and the administration of the prophylactic. Considering the fact that Alexandria has about ten times the population of Honouliuli and that the plague epidemic there lasted for about six months, during which times ninety-three cases of the disease were reported, that city has had an easier time of it, as far as the plague is concerned, than Honouliuli with its seventy cases in little over three months and its, say, 40,000 inhabitants.

The following is the report in condensed form:

Immediately the cases were announced in Alexandria, the sanitary department took over from the municipality the whole responsibility of carrying out the sanitary measures considered necessary for combating the disease; the Government obtained a vote of money for this purpose and supported in every way the department in its efforts to keep the epidemic within bounds.

Staff doctors were greatly increased and a systematic inspection of all houses within the infected quarters was carried out and lime-washing gangs were formed and a plan for keeping large bodies of the working classes under observation organized.

The disease was at first confined to a quarter of the city chiefly inhabited by Europeans of the lower class, but as time went on cases were notified from almost all the quarters of the town.

The measures adopted in Alexandria were as follows: Immediate isolation of the plague cases in either the Government or Greek hospital, where special wards existed for the treatment of infectious diseases; removal of all persons who had been in contact with the case to the quarantine station, where they were kept under observation for a period of seven days, fed at the expense of the Government, and all inmates of 16 years and upwards paid three piaslres daily as compensation for wages lost while in quarantine.

When a person was found to have died outside the hospital the body was removed to a special place where it was prepared for burial, all precautions being taken to provide against dissemination of the infection. The persons who had been in contact with plague cases on arrival at the quarantine station were obliged to remove all clothing and take a bath, afterwards dressing in clothes provided by the Government until their own clothes had been passed through the disinfecting stoves.

Only one case of plague occurred amongst the "contacts" during the time Babbari, the quarantine station, was occupied. All articles of clothing, bedding, furniture, carpets, curtains, etc., were removed in special carts from the infected houses and were disinfected by superheated steam in the stoves at the Government hospital. At the commencement of the outbreak two of these stoves existed at the Government hospital and two at the quarantine station, but measures were taken to supplement these machines by others which were at once ordered from Germany.

The house where the case had occurred was then thoroughly disinfected by a gang of trained disinfectors by means of a solution of 1-1000 perchloride of mercury, after which a gang of lime washers followed on and lime washed the house throughout with a solution of lime freshly slaked. The mud floors were strewn with quick lime and the houses were then closed until the proprietors came out of the quarantine establishment.

Carts were also sent around to remove the rubbish from inside the houses. This included old grass mats, soiled rags, cushions, etc., which were taken outside the city and burnt, the mats and cushions being replaced by new ones at the expense of the government. It is worthy of note that no second case of plague occurred in any house which had been disinfected. Whenever a succession of cases was reported from any quarter, a systematic cleaning of the whole quarter was undertaken at once.

From May 20th to November 2nd when the last case was notified there was a total of ninety-three cases, forty-eight of which recovered and forty-five died. Sixty-five cases occurred among natives and twenty-eight among Europeans. Twenty-one cases died out of hospital and were discovered only after death; the bodies of these people were buried with all due precautions and all sanitary measures were taken.

In combating the disease reliance was placed entirely on practical sanitary measures and no attempt was made to put into practice the prophylactic treatment with Haffkine's serum. From the statistics published by Mr. Haffkine it appears to have been established beyond doubt that this serum endowed takers with a certain limited power of protection, though it must be admitted the degree and duration of the protection are both alike unascertained.

From the limited experience I had of the disease in Alexandria I cannot but think that plague behaves in much the same manner as other infectious diseases, that is, if the early cases are not discovered it assumes proportions which baffle the efforts of the sanitary

Weak Lungs

When your throat and lungs are perfectly healthy you needn't worry about the germs of consumption. They don't attack healthy people. It's the weak, debilitated, inflamed membranes that are first affected. Hard coughs and colds weaken your throat and lungs and make consumption more easy.

If your lungs are weak

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authorities to extinguish it; but if, on the other hand early notification is received of the first cases occurring in a community and stringent measures are at once taken, the disease may be as effectually dealt with as small-pox or scarlet fever.

HEALTH BOARD

Poi Shops are to Have
Cement Floors.

Edwards' Plumbing Suggestions—Application for Job of Inspector.

It was late yesterday afternoon when the Board of Health met; some of the members had forgotten even that there was to be a meeting; the plague is getting to be a thing of the past and the urgent necessity of attending the deliberations of the Board is now considerably modified. Dr. Wood was in the chair about half past three o'clock and Dr. Emerson and Messrs. Smith and Lowrey were on hand, constituting the quorum. A pile of correspondence lay on the table before the president who had not had time to arrange it in any particular order. First he took up a letter from F. B. Edwards in relation to plumbing, addressed to the executive officer of the Board, as follows:

Edwards on Plumbing.

In regard to the making of rules to be observed by plumbers in connecting buildings with sewers, about which you spoke to me on Saturday, knowing that rules would be necessary, some time ago, I wrote to Mr. Hering asking if he had any rules that would apply to these islands. He answered that the conditions in Honolulu are different from those in the United States and it might be necessary to get up some special regulations and that he would take the matter up shortly. In a letter received from him on Saturday, he says he hopes in his next letter to have something to say about plumbing regulations.

Mr. Hering knows the local conditions and from his world-wide experience I know he will be able to suggest better and safer rules than I can compile. Under these conditions I would request a short delay before adopting complete plumbing regulations. That the work may not be delayed I make the following suggestions which I feel confident will be approved by Mr. Hering and will enable the plumbers to order needed material.

Size of house drains to be not less than four inches in diameter and not over six inches in diameter.

No trap on main drain, but pipe carried full size through the roof. Changes in direction of soil and drain pipes to be made with Ys and ¼ bends. Sanitary Ts may be used on vertical runs.

All fixtures to be trapped and traps vented.

All water closets to be flushed from tanks.

Pan closets, Philadelphia hopper closets and plunger closets not to be used except short hopper closets may be used in isolated out buildings.

Cast iron pipe to have the name of maker upon it and a mark to indicate its weight. It is to be covered inside and outside with a coating of asphalt or tar and when used in buildings over one-story in height, is not to weigh less than the following per lineal foot: two inches diameter, five lbs.; three inches, nine lbs.; four inches, twelve lbs.; five inches, sixteen lbs.; six inches, nineteen lbs.

Under buildings every soil and drain pipe shall be of cast iron or galvanized iron pipe. Waste pipes may be of cast iron, galvanized iron or of lead. When leads used it shall be only as branches to connect with cast iron or galvanized iron pipe.

Dr. Wood thought if the plumbers were going to order a great quantity of material that they ought to be protected by the adoption of the foregoing report or the adoption of some similar temporary regulations. The report was laid on the table upon motion of G. W. Smith.

Plumbing Inspector.

"I beg to hand you an application," ran a communication from Minister Young, "for the position of Plumbing Inspector, Honolulu. I have made some inquiries about Mr. Tannatt and

and that he is a very competent engineer."

This is the application in part: "I note the position of Inspector of Plumbing has been definitely decided upon and it is my desire to hereby file my application for said position."

"My education and practical work, I believe, have specially fitted me to make the position just made, prove a necessary and valuable addition to the government, and as I have already tendered my resignation as civil engineer at Waiakua plantation, I am at liberty to assume the responsibilities of office at any time you may desire, etc. E. Tappan Tannatt."

Mr. Lowrey suggested that some member of the Board confer with the Minister of the Interior and find out when the appropriation with which to pay such an officer would be available. The communication was placed on file.

Specimens by Mail

Most of the business of the Board yesterday was confined to the reading and acting upon communications. The following from A. W. Hayselden, agent of the Board of Health at Wailuku, Maui, was read: "By registered mail I send you a package containing specimens from the body of a native woman who died on the night of the 7th of this month at Waihee, Maui, and further particulars of which will be furnished you by Dr. Weddick who performed the autopsy on the body. As the woman died rather suddenly and without medical attendance I felt justified under the circumstances existing here as regards health matters, to order a post-mortem, the sheriff being absent on business at Lahaina."

The Board Laughs.

President Wood picked up a document addressed to himself as "president of the Board of Education" and asking permission to grant marriage licenses. The laugh was on the doctor and he suggested the matter be referred to the Board of Clergymen.

As the result of a report made by Mr. Lowrey in relation to certain existing conditions in Nuuanu valley it was decided that the executive officer take the necessary steps for having the sites of the laborers' camps in Nuuanu valley, especially those which have been abandoned, cleaned and disinfected.

Poi Reform.

Inasmuch as the Council of State had not seen fit to grant the appropriation under section 933 of the Penal Laws of 1897, for the centralization of poi factories, the following resolution presented by G. W. Smith, was adopted by the Board of Health:

Whereas, the manufacture of poi as at present conducted in the city of Honolulu is a nuisance in conformity with paragraph 324 of chapter 36 of the Penal Laws of 1897, and is also a menace to public health; therefore be it

Resolved, That the following be known as Regulation No. 30 of the Sanitary Regulations of the Board of Health, viz.: Each and every building where poi is manufactured by manual labor shall be laid with cement floors, with gutters leading into a trap drain connected with a cesspool or the sewer system when completed.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

The Young Men's Christian Association Will Celebrate.

The Young Men's Christian Association will celebrate its thirty-first anniversary tonight with addresses from the different officers on the year's work, musical numbers and a reception. The program will begin at 7:30 and is planned to be through about 8:30, to give time for a reception to all friends of the institution. Specimens of work of some of the classes will be on exhibition and a game of indoor baseball will be played between the two rival teams in the gymnasium.

For the program the Amateur Orchestra will play two selections, Mr. E. H. Offley will sing, and the Aeolian Quartette will play. The evening promises to be one full of interest and pleasure to all. Ladies as well as gentlemen and all who are interested in the institution are invited to come.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO NEGLECT A COLD.

Pneumonia is one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases. It always results from a cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will quickly cure a cold and perhaps prevent an attack of pneumonia. It is in fact made especially for that ailment and has become famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It counteracts any tendency of a cold toward pneumonia. Can you afford to neglect your cold when so reliable a remedy can be had for a trifle? For sale by all druggists. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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The value of which has been proven in a large number of cases.

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Of every description.

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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECORD IS A SINGULAR RECORD. It is most comforting in giving relief and giving strength to the voice.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"The Daily News" writes: "I have commenced my third year in business today. I remember my mother giving me my first bottle of cough and cold remedy 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

LOREN, BRONCH, Exp. the eminent actor writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister actors."

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